The electronic cigarette

(personal nicotine vaporizer)

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Respects to the indigenous people and a note on pituri

- In Australia smokeless tobacco (pituri) has been gathered from certain shrubs and treated with ash for thousands of years, Tobacco leaf is chewed in other indigenous communities. (Tom Calmo) Pituri contains nicotine and appears to discourage protect some communities from smoking.
- a) Pituri deserves serious chemical and toxicological research. What if any carcinogens are in pituri? Can they be removed? What else does it contain besides nicotine?
- b) Pituri use could be affirmed and protected for indigenous communities.
- b) Pituri be investigated as a possible ally in reducing the high tobacco smoking prevalence among indigenous communities.
- c) The rights of indigenous people to traditional drugs and remedies such as pituri and patents deriving therefrom be protected in Australian law.
- d) Although Australian law bans sale of smokeless tobacco, and taxes imports for personal use, indigenous communities should be given the right to trade pituri as a commodity if they wish, and pay no tax.

NZ End game website

www.endsmoking.org.nz

End Smoking NZ trust founded 2006

Dedicated to the phase-out of cigarette and tobacco sales by 2020.

Not prohibition: no ban on home growing for personal use.

E-cigarette research funding

- E-cigarette safety tests were funded by Ruyan through Health New Zealand Ltd, who then contracted with laboratories in New Zealand and Canada.
- Duke University, North Carolina and British American Tobacco research division (UK) contributed analyses at no cost.
- <u>Disclaimer:</u> Health NZ has no financial interest or otherwise benefits from any tobacco, pharmaceutical or nicotine company.

Ruyan V8 classic e-cigarette



E-cigarette, first of a new product class of flameless nicotine "cigarettes"

- Invented 2004 by Hon Lik
- Patent for atomiser owned by Ruyan
- Sells best in countries where cigarette prices and health concerns high.
- Operating temperature 54C maximum
- Battery generates 0.1mW
- Propylene glycol 0.8 g /cartridge the solvent
- Nicotine 16 mg, 11mg, 6 mg, 0 mg /cartridge
 More at www.healthnz.co.nz/ecigarette
 and at www.endsmoking.org.nz

The research question: Does it give a safe and satisfying smoke?

- Marketed as cigarette substitutes;
- Claim to deliver nicotine without smoke toxicants and the risks of smoking.

We ask:

- 1) Is this product safe relative to cigarettes and in absolute terms?
- 2) Is this product efficacious? Does it relieve cravings and does it raise blood nicotine?

Is this product safe – relative to cigarettes and in absolute terms?

Relative risk: Is it safer than smoking?

Emissions comparisons.

Absolute risk: Does it pose new risks?

Other risks Child safe?

Cross-infection?

Laboratories involved

• NZ:

- Environmental Science and Research Institute (ESR), Porirua.
- Hort Research, Hamilton
- Lincoln University, Canterbury.
- Syft Analytics Ltd, Christchurch
- Hills Laboratories, Hamilton
- CANADA Labstat International, Ontario, Canada
- USA
 - Center for Nicotine and Smoking Cessation Research, Duke University, NC, USA.
- UK
 - British American Tobacco Group R&D, UK.

E-cigarette mist tested for 62 smoke toxicants: 11 measurable

Aldehydes

Acetaldehyde, butyraldehyde, crotonaldehyde, formaldehyde.

Ketones:

Acetone, methyl ethyl ketone

- Metal: Mercury
- Tobacco-specific Nitrosamines

NNK, NNN NAT

FDA doesn't know if e-cigarettes any better than cigarettes

- (E-smoker:) "This is something the government should be pushing for, a clean way of allowing people to smoke," Woessner said.
- Delancey (FDA) disagreed. "I feel their pain," she said.
 "We don't know if this (e-cigarette) is any better for them." (than cigarettes)
- Jim Merkel. Users love e-cigarettes but FDA wants to take a closer look. St Louis Today 30 Sep 2009 http://suburbanjournals.stltoday.com/articles/2009/10/01/south/news//0930sc-ecig0.txt

FDA findings on e-cigs July 2009

Released 25 Jul 2009- Preliminary report

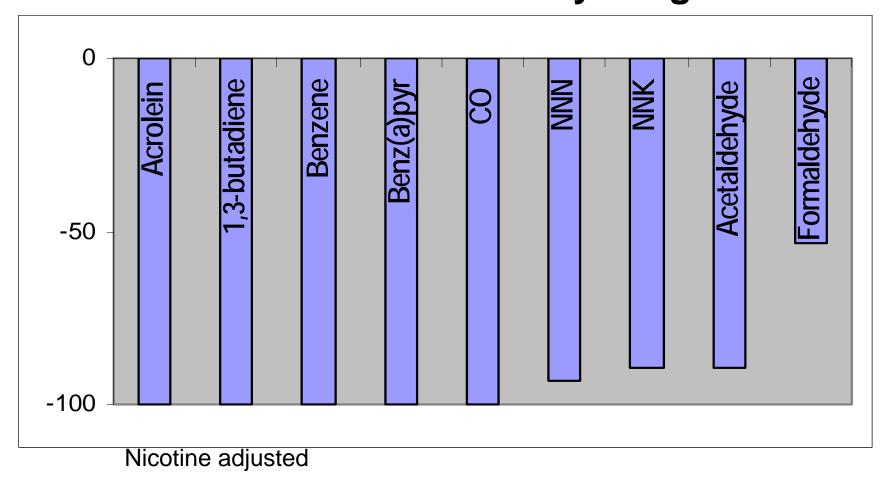
- Variation between cartridges in nicotine dose.
- One cartridge of Smoking Everywhere brand contained about 1% diethylene glycol (DEG).
- Some cartridges contained traces of tobacco specific nitrosamines.
- N-Joy brands contained traces of nicotine impurities eg beta-nicotyrine.

Carcinogens (TSNAs) in e-cigarettes - FDA

ng/g	TSNAs per piece	Maximum exposure / day
Ruyan cartridge 16mg	8	8
CQ patch 4 mg Stepanov 2006	8	8
Nicorette gum 4 mg Stepanov 2006	2	24
Marlboro Red regular www.endsmoking.org.nz/snuffregulations.htm	6 600	81 200

(c) www.healthnz.co.nz 2009

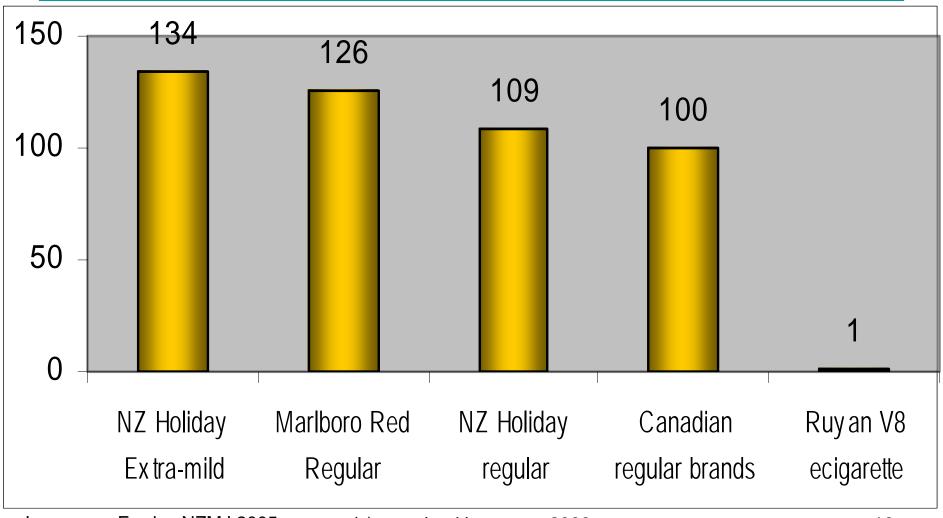
FCTC mandated reductions for top 9 toxicants asked for by WHO TobReg in 2008: achievable now by e-cigarette



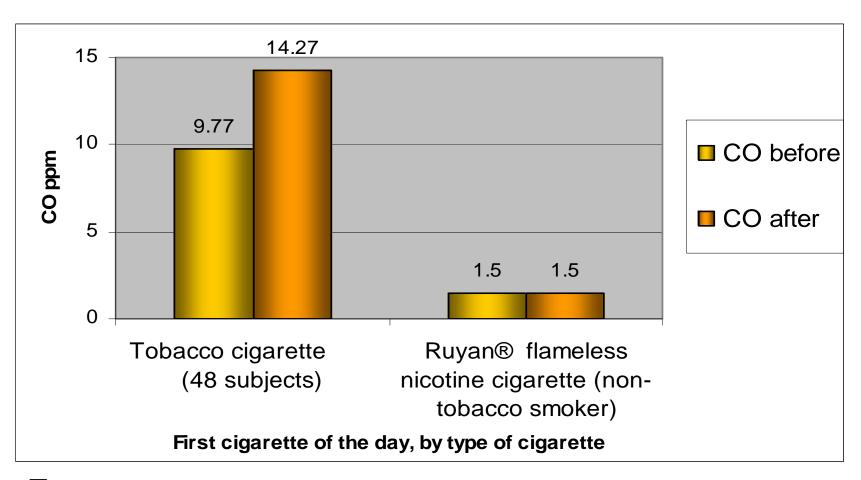
Toxicants levels in smoke >> mist

Per cigarette, or Per e-cigarette of same puffs		Marlboro Regular	E- cigarette
Aldehydes microg (Acetaldehyde Butyraldehyde, Formaldehyd Crotonaldehyde		458 29, 27 14	4 2 1
Ketones microg Acetone, Me Et Ketone	(ug)	262, 58	44
NNN, NNK, NAT	ng	71,58, 64	0.5
Mercury	ng	2.8	0.17
Chyrsene PAH	ng	3.7	0.1

Toxic emissions score adjusted for nicotine



Cigarette smoking increases breath and alveolar CO: vaping does not



The e-cigarette: low nicotine

Active ingredient: Nicotine

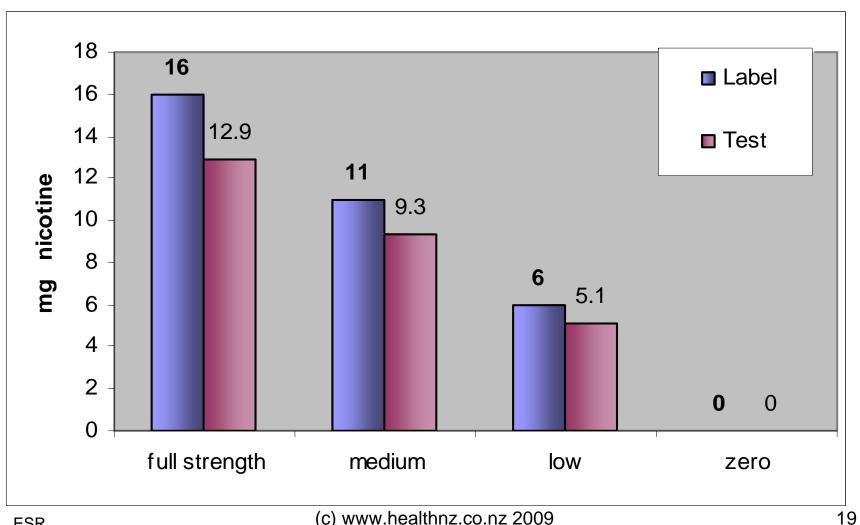
Dose 10 micrograms / puff

Absorption site Upper respiratory tract

Count median diameter (CMD) 40 nm

< cigarette CMD

Nicotine content < label says



Nicotine content similar across products

	Cigarette <i>Marlboro</i> Regular	NRT Inhaler <i>Nicorette</i>	E-cigarette Ruyan
Content	13 mg /cigarette	10 mg /cartridge	13 mg /cartridge
Nicotine purchased for 1 day's use	260 mg (1 packet)	60 mg (6 carts.)	13 mg (1 cartridge)

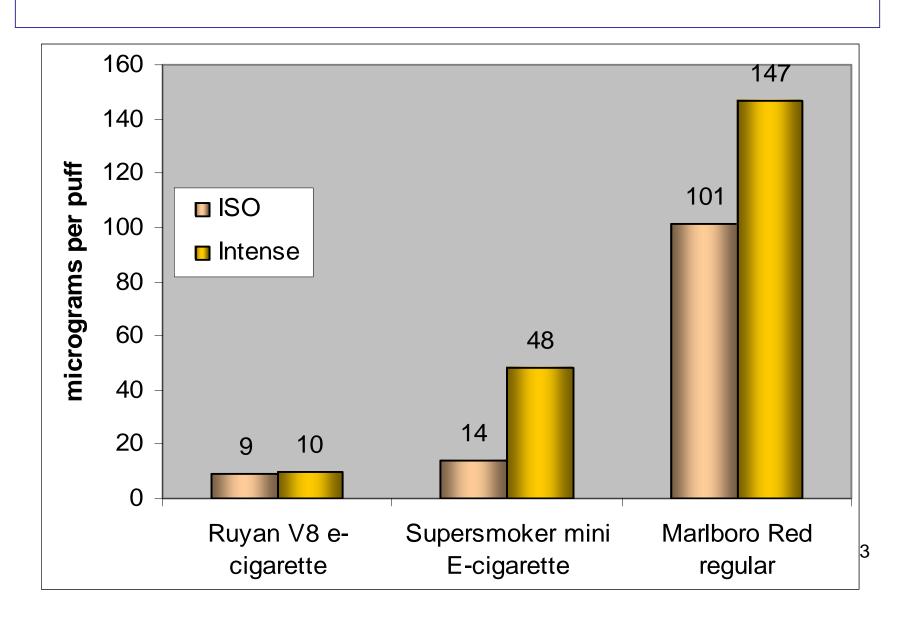
Nicotine delivery

	Cigarette <i>Marlboro</i> Regular	NRT Inhaler <i>Nicorette</i>	E-cigarette Ruyan
Delivery / 35 ml puff	0.1 mg	0.01 mg	0.01 mg

Nicotine content, delivery, absorption

	Cigarette <i>Marlboro</i> Regular	NRT Inhaler <i>Nicorette</i>	E-cigarette Ruyan
Delivery / 35 ml puff	0.1 mg	0.01 mg	0.01 mg
Absorption /10 puffs	1.0 mg	?0.05 mg	?0.05 mg
Absorption %	100%	? 50%	? 50%

Nicotine per puff, mist v. smoke



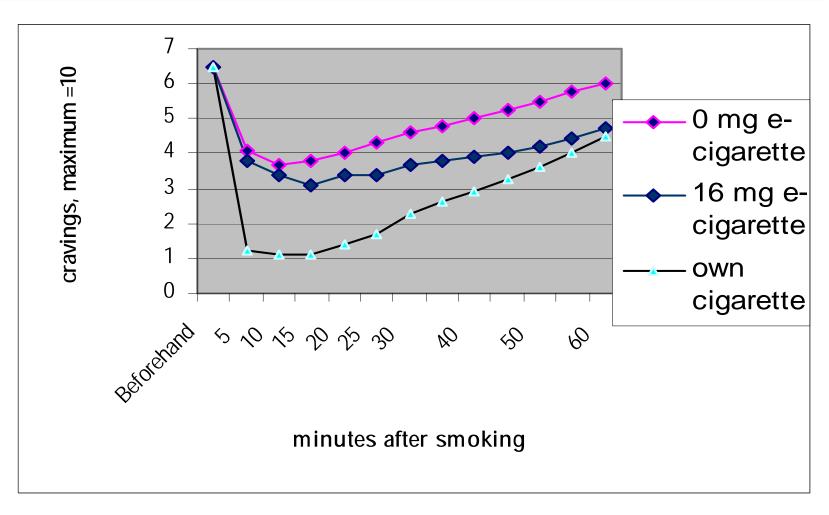
Clinical trial of e-cigarette efficacy

- by Clinical Trials Research Unit University of Auckland, 2008. N=40.
- No previous experience using e-cigarette.
 Norms not known for e-cig puffing.
- After overnight abstinence, inhale product.
- Ask "How much do you want a cigarette right now?" Marked on scale 0 to 10.
- Blood nicotine over 1 hour. N = 9
- Observed for 8 hours, reactions noted.

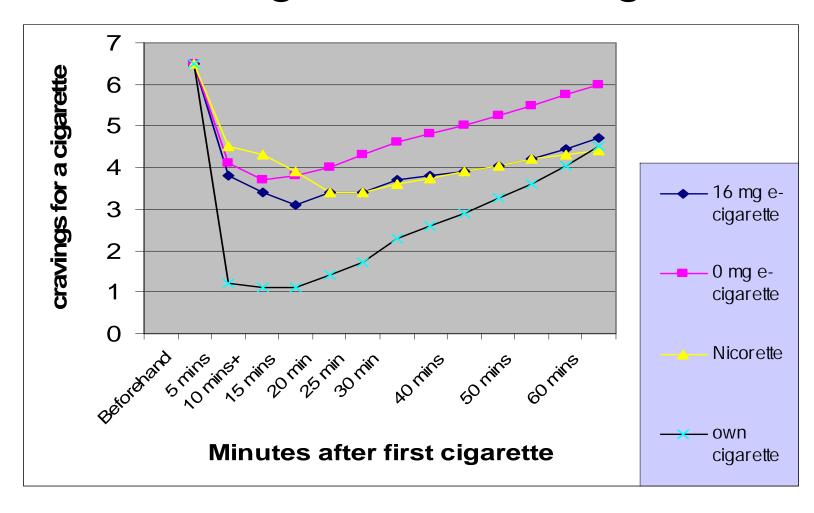
Efficacy. Does the e-cigarette relieve cravings?

- When puffed like a cigarette for 5 minutes, relieves cravings, but less than own cigarette.
- Smoking reduced to 2 cigarettes on first day (without anyone intending to quit)
- E-cig acts more rapidly than Nicorette inhaler, but not as rapidly as own cigarette.

Cravings relief by product, after overnight abstinence from smoking



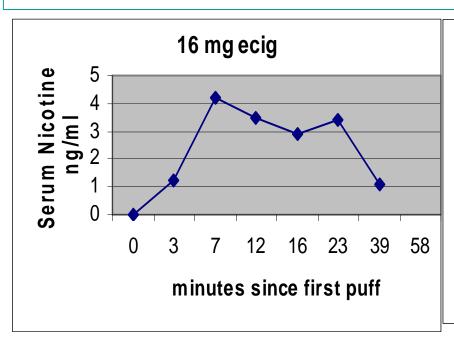
Cravings relief from medicinal inhaler, e-cigarette, own cigarette

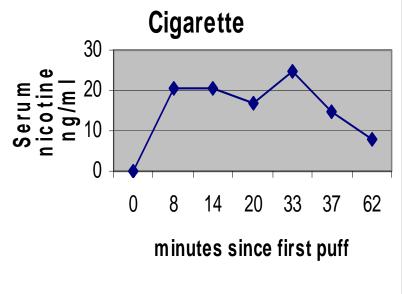


Pharmacokinetics Cigarettes puffed 5 mins; Nicorette puffed for 20 minutes.

	T max (minutes)	C max ng / ml
Own brand cigarette	14.3	13.4
Ruyan e- cigarette	19.6	1.3
Nicorette inhaler (10 mg)	32.0	2.1

Serum Nicotine after inhaling





- S. Nicotine increases 4 ng/ml in 7 minutes in this e-smoker.
- S. Nicotine increases 20 ng/ml in 8 minutes in this smoker

Patent law enforcement necessary for registration as a medicine

- Ruyan holds world patent applications for atomiser.
- Sales going to copycat companies, undercutting Ruyan's price.
- World sales were estimated at US100 million annually in 2008.
- Low cigarette prices in China make sales economic only in West.
- Ruyan has prosecuted several rivals successfully under IP law.
- Cigarette companies have the resources to improve reliability and nicotine delivery of the product, but cannot sell without a patent.
- No e-cigarette has been approved as a medicine by any regulator.
- Without enforcement of IP law by the patent holder in China and importing countries, even the patent holder cannot afford to register any e-cigarette as a medicine.
- No registration as a medicine expected for Australia and NZ for 3 years. Meantime personal-use imports permitted into NZ.